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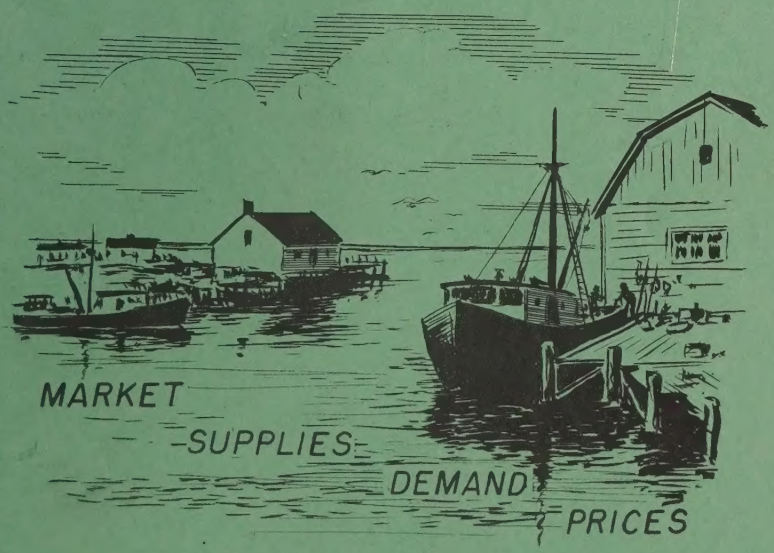
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES OUTLOOK



- July - September 1960

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Department of the Interior

Washington, D.C.

Fishery Leaflet 336 ss

United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Department of the Interior

Fishery Leaflet 336 ss

Washington 25, D. C. July 1960

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Prepared in the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES OUTLOOK

July - September 1960

THE OUTLOOK AT A GLANCE

BUSINESS ACTIVITY.....	Healthy business expansion; general price level stable.
FOOD.....	Supply about as large as last year with strong consumer demand and firm prices.
FISHERY PRODUCTION.....	Very active with most operations at peak levels.
MARKETS.....	Generally steady.
IMPORTS.....	Continued high.
COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS.....	Seasonal increase expected; although lower than last year, June 1 stocks were substantially higher than average.
DEMAND.....	Good, with certain exceptions.

GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Industrial production advanced in May, and construction activity was maintained. Commercial bank credit changed little. Wholesale commodity prices remained stable. Between mid-May and mid-June, yields on Treasury securities declined sharply, and Federal Reserve Bank discount rates were reduced. Retail sales receded from the record rate attained in April.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION - During May, industrial production rose to 110 percent of the 1957 average. Output of consumer goods and business equipment increased to the record rates reached in January. Among the consumer goods, output of apparel, furniture, and television sets continued to increase, and production of appliances expanded after a sharp decline in the first quarter of the year. Auto assemblies rose and activity expanded generally in most equipment industries. However, steel mill operations continued to decline - to 70 percent of capacity in May and 62 percent in mid-June.

EMPLOYMENT - Seasonally adjusted employment in nonfarm establishments rose slightly in May to a new high. In manufacturing, employment changed little but the average workweek increased more than seasonally in most industries. The rate of unemployment in May was 4.9 percent of the civilian labor force, compared with 5 percent in April.

DISTRIBUTION - Following a 14 percent rise in April, seasonally adjusted retail sales declined 3 percent in May. Most lines of trade shared in this decrease. Sales of new autos, including imports, were at a seasonally adjusted rate of 6.7 million units. In early June, sales at department stores advanced.

COMMODITY PRICES - There was little change in May and early June in commodity prices. Over the past year, average wholesale prices of both industrial materials and industrial products have been stable. Altogether, the general level of wholesale commodity prices has shown little change since the spring of 1958. The consumer price index rose further in April mainly because of more than seasonal increases in the retail prices of fresh foods. Prices of services continued to rise, but less rapidly than earlier this year. Prices of new cars and household goods generally were stable.

THE FOOD SITUATION

THE FOOD OUTLOOK

During the next few months, supplies of food will be about as large as last year. Civilian demand for food will remain strong, and retail food prices will probably rise slightly, reflecting seasonal changes in supplies of some foods. Generally, however, prices are expected to average close to those of a year earlier.

MEATS

Total meat production in 1960 is expected to total about 28 billion pounds, about 2 percent above the 1959 level. Beef supplies will be more abundant this year than last, with civilian per capita consumption expected to average 84.5 pounds, about 3 pounds more than in 1959. Pork production will decline during last half of the year, and consumption in 1960 will average about 4 to 5 pounds less than that consumed in 1959. The lamb crop is expected to be from 2 to 4 percent larger than a year earlier.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Since recent turkey hatchings have dipped below the year-earlier levels, producers might fall short of their intentions to raise 6 percent more turkeys than last year. The total 1960 chicken supply is likely to be up from that in 1959 by the same percentage as the population, with consumption about equal to the 28.8 pounds consumed last year. Egg production so far this year has declined about 4 percent from 1959 levels and will probably continue below last year in the second half of 1960.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Supplies of milk products in 1960 are expected to be the largest in several years. Civilian per capita consumption of milk and dairy products probably will not be any larger than in 1959, even though consumer incomes will average higher. Civilians are expected to use more cottage cheese and about as much other cheese per person this year as last.

FATS AND OILS

Supplies of food fats and oils during the remainder of the current marketing year, which ends next September 30, will be about as large as a year earlier. Butter production is expected to be noticeably higher because of the heavier output of milk in prospect. Lard production will be below that of a year ago because of reduced slaughter of hogs. Civilian per capita use of food fats and oils, probably will average about the same as last year's rate of 46.1 pounds (fat content). For the full 1959-60 marketing year, exports of food fats and oils (including oilseeds) are expected to total about 3.7 billion pounds, compared with teh record of 3.3 billion pounds in 1958-59.

GENERAL FISHERY SITUATION

COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS of edible fishery products on June 1, 1960 were about 16 million pounds lower than those a year earlier. The holdings of all shellfish, except scallops, were below last year's level. Among other major species, however, there were higher holdings of halibut, ocean perch fillets, fish sticks and portions, and groundfish blocks.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX for fresh, frozen, and canned fishery products in May, 1960 was 4 percent higher than that a year ago mainly because of higher prices for shucked oysters, frozen shrimp, and canned fish.

IMPORTS of groundfish and ocean perch fillets, frozen tuna, canned tuna, and fish meal during the first four months of 1960 were in lesser quantities than during the same period a year earlier. Blocks were higher.

EXPORT TRADE in fishery products showed gains in shrimp, fish oils, canned mackerel, and squid through April, 1960 compared with the same period last year. Declines were noted in canned salmon and canned sardines.

LANDINGS of sea scallops for the first five months of 1960 were 25 percent higher than those in the same period in 1959, a record production year. Because of the abundant supply and prospects for continued good landings, scallops will be listed nationally on the August Plentiful Food List issued by the Department of Agriculture.

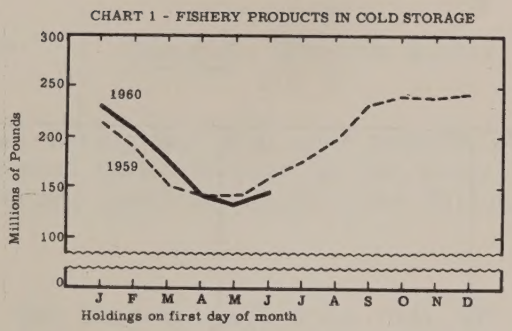
MENHADEN LANDINGS in the United States for the period January through May, 1960 were down about 103 million pounds compared with the same 1959 period. Limited fishing has resulted from poor market demand.

Fishery Products in Cold-Storage

June 1

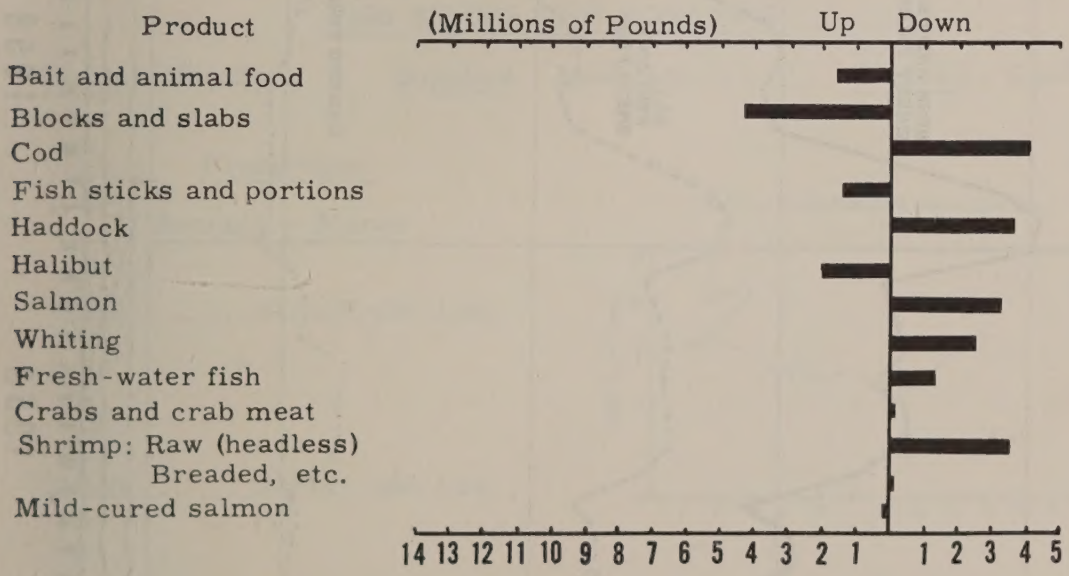
1960.....146,700,000 Lbs.

1959.....161,252,000 Lbs.



Total cold-storage holdings of fish and shellfish on June 1, 1960 were about 9 percent lower than those a year earlier (Chart 1). Bait and animal food represented 11 percent of these holdings in 1960, and almost 9 percent in 1959. The following chart indicates inventory changes for certain species.

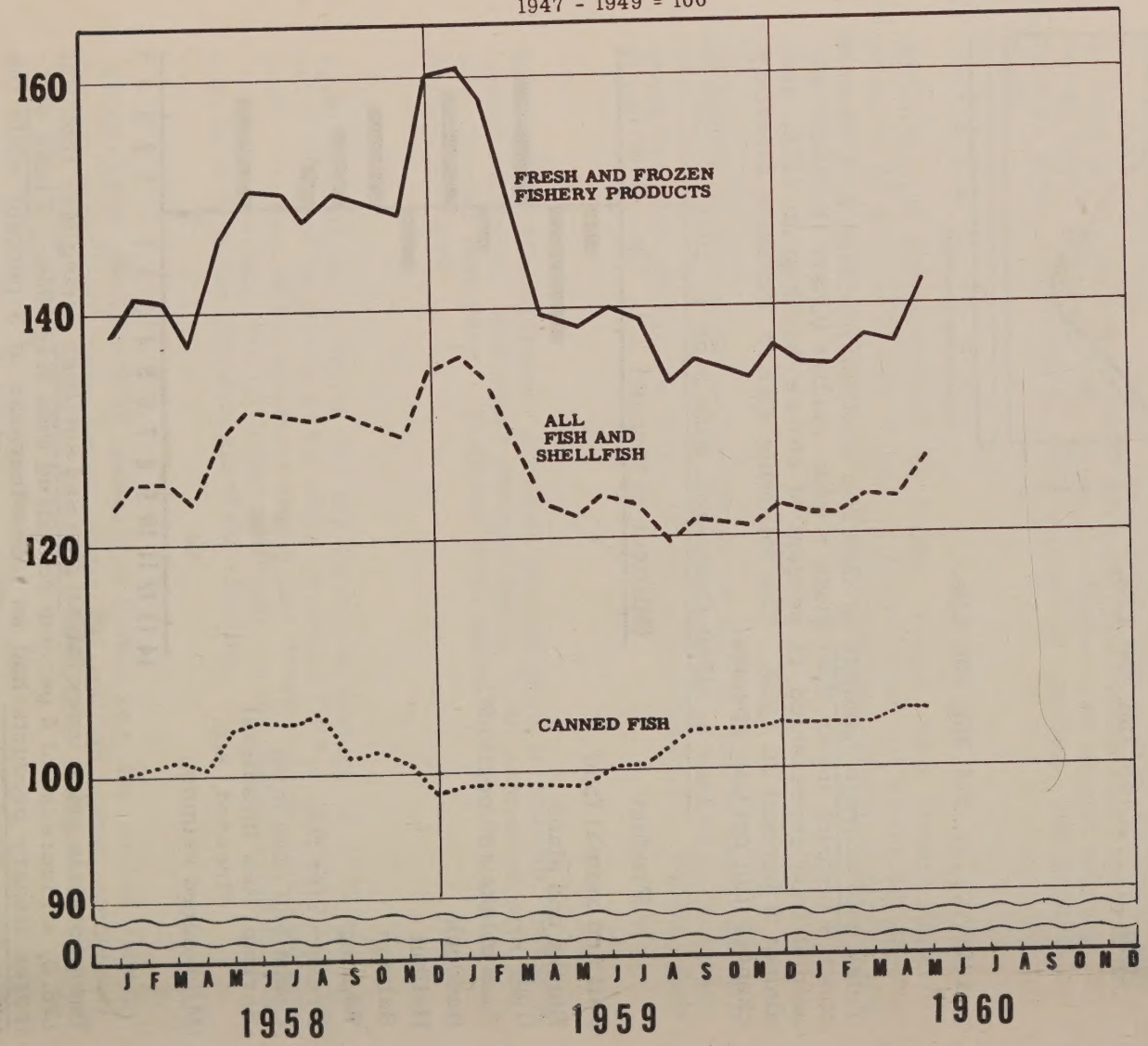
June 1, 1960 Compared With June 1, 1959



The wholesale price index for all fish and shellfish during May 1960 was 126.6, an increase of 4 percent compared with May 1959. Fresh and frozen fishery products had an index increase of 3 percent while the index for canned fish was up 6 percent (Chart 2).

CHART 2 - INDEXES OF WHOLESALE FISH PRICES

1947 - 1949 = 100


160
140
120
100
90
0
FRESH AND FROZEN FISHERY PRODUCTS
ALL FISH AND SHELLFISH
CANNED FISH
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1958
1959
1960

SPECIFIC MARKETING SITUATIONS

Salt-water Fish

ANCHOVIES, CANNED

Market - Firm Supplies - Light Demand - Exceeds Supply

Landings - The landings of anchovies during the first four months of 1960 were only about 700 tons compared with 518 tons in the same period in 1959, but far below the record catch of 10,700 tons during the same period in 1957.

Pack - Through April of this year, the anchovy pack was only 312 standard cases. Last year, there was no appreciable pack during this period.

Prices will remain firm as demand exceeds supply.

FISH STICKS AND PORTIONS

Market - Steady Supplies - Moderate Demand - Good

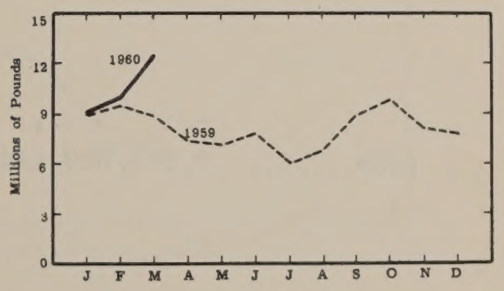
Production

January - March

1960.....31,550,000 Lbs.

1959.....27,141,000 Lbs.

CHART 3 - PRODUCTION OF FISH STICKS AND PORTIONS



Production - During the first quarter of 1960, the combined production of fish sticks and portions was about 16 percent higher than that in the same period of 1959 (Chart 3). Fish stick production amounted to 19.9 million pounds, while the production of fish portions totaled 11.7 million pounds. Compared with the same period in 1959, this was an increase of 9 percent in fish sticks, and 31 percent in portions. The Atlantic Coast states led all other areas in the production of fish sticks and portions with 16.4 and 6.8 million pounds respectively.

Cold-Storage Holdings

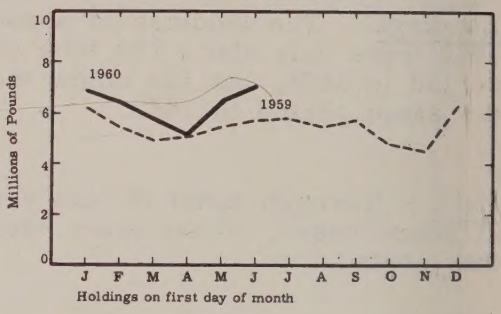
Fish Sticks and Portions

June 1

1960..... 7,074,000 Lbs.

1959..... 5,694,000 Lbs.

CHART 4 - FISH STICKS AND PORTIONS IN COLD STORAGE



Cold-Storage Holdings

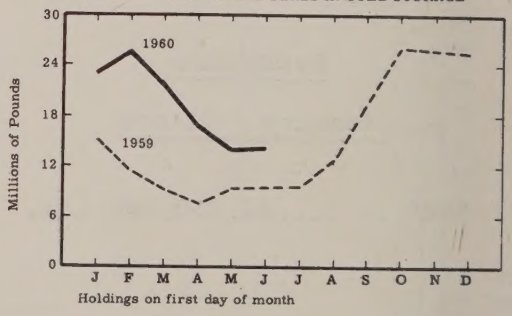
Blocks and Slabs

June 1

1960.....14,341,000 Lbs.

1959..... 9,976,000 Lbs.

CHART 5 - BLOCKS AND SLABS IN COLD STORAGE



Cold-storage holdings of fish sticks and portions on June 1 were 24 percent higher than those on the same date last year (Chart 4), while the holdings of blocks and slabs were about 44 percent higher than the low June 1, 1959 stocks (Chart 5).

Prices of fish sticks and portions will remain steady.

FLOUNDER AND SOLE

Market - Steady Supplies - Moderate Demand - Good

Massachusetts Landings

January - April

1960.....11,106,000 Lbs.

1959.....10,986,000 Lbs.

Landings of flounder and sole in Massachusetts during the first four months of 1960 were only about 1 percent higher than those in the similar period in 1959. Landings should continue good during the third quarter.

Cold-Storage Holdings

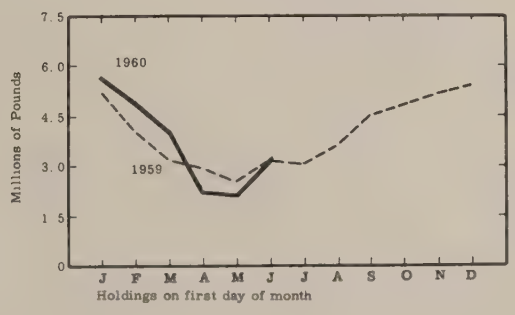
June 1

(Fillets)

1960.....3,150,000 Lbs.

1959.....3,095,000 Lbs.

CHART 6 - FLOUNDER AND SOLE FILLETS IN COLD STORAGE



Cold-storage holdings of flounder and sole fillets on June 1 were only 2 percent higher than those a year earlier (Chart 6). Supplies should be moderate during the third quarter.

FLOUNDER AND SOLE (Cont.)

Imports

January - April

(Fillets)

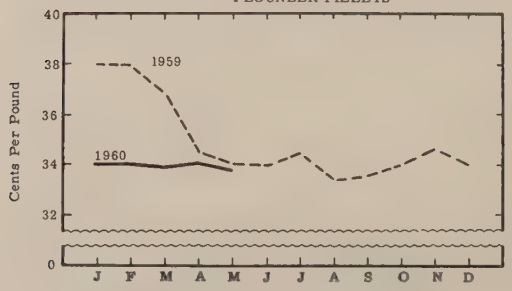
1960.....3,553,000 Lbs.

1959.....2,526,000 Lbs.

Imports of flounder and sole fillets through April of 1960 were 41 percent higher than those in a similar period in 1959 and are expected to continue high during the third quarter.

Prices should remain steady with a good demand during the third quarter (Chart 7).

CHART 7 - WHOLESALE PRICES OF YELLOWTAIL FLOUNDER FILLETS



Average price, 5 lb. carton, skinless, at Boston

GROUNDFISH FILLETS, INCLUDING OCEAN PERCH

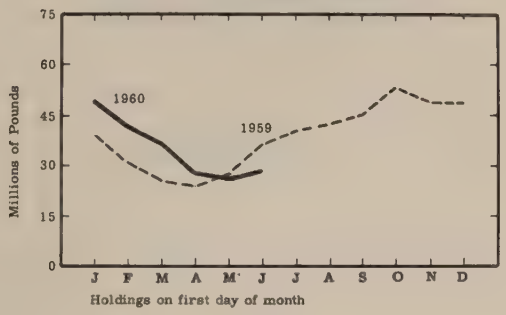
Cold-Storage Holdings

June 1

1960.....28,608,000 Lbs.

1959.....37,034,000 Lbs.

CHART 8 - GROUNDFISH FILLETS IN COLD STORAGE
(EXCLUDING BLOCKS)



Groundfish fillets in cold-storage on June 1 were 23 percent lower than the stocks on the same date in 1959 which were higher than normal (Chart 8). Charts and tables on the following pages indicate the inventory changes by species.

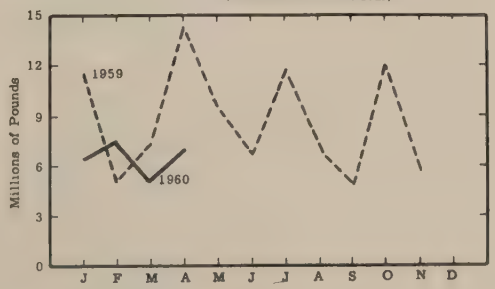
Imports

January - April

1960.....25,935,000 Lbs.

1959.....38,287,000 Lbs.

CHART 9 - IMPORTS OF GROUNDFISH FILLETS
(EXCLUDING BLOCKS)



Imports of groundfish fillets, excluding blocks, during the first four months of 1960 were about 32 percent lower than those in the similar 1959 period (Chart 9). Canada and Iceland continue to be the leading suppliers of groundfish fillets and blocks. Imports of blocks during this period were 13 percent higher than last year.

COD FILLETS

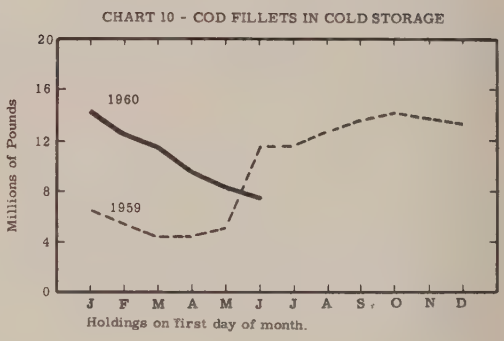
Market - Steady Supplies - Light Demand - Good

Cold-Storage Holdings

June 1

1960.....7,502,000 Lbs.

1959.....11,579,000 Lbs.



Cold-storage holdings of cod fillets on June 1 were about 35 percent lower than those a year ago (Chart 10). Further decreases in inventories are expected as landings of cod taper off in the third quarter.

Imports

January - April

1960.....11,604,000 Lbs.

1959.....20,677,000 Lbs.

Imports of cod fillets during the first four months of 1960 were 44 percent below those during the similar 1959 period. There were substantial decreases in imports from Iceland, Norway, and Denmark.

HADDOCK FILLETS

Market - Steady Supplies - Light-to-Moderate Demand - Good

Cold-Storage Holdings

June 1

1960.....7,777,000 Lbs.

1959.....11,337,000 Lbs.

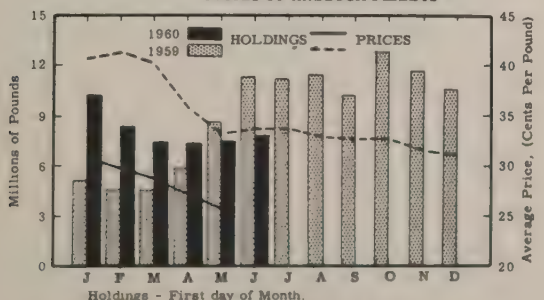
Cold-storage holdings of haddock fillets on June 1 were about 31 percent lower than those a year earlier (Chart 11).

Landings of haddock should continue heavy during the third quarter but with the market remaining steady.

Imports of haddock fillets through April, 1960 amounted to 10.2 million pounds compared with 12.0 million pounds in the same period in 1959. Canada is the principal supplier of these fillets.

Prices continue to decline and are about 22 percent lower than last year at this time (Chart 11).

CHART 11 - COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS AND WHOLESALE PRICES OF HADDOCK FILLETS



Holdings - First day of Month.
Prices - 1-lb. small, skins on, at Boston.

OCEAN PERCH FILLETS

Market - Steady Supplies - Moderate Demand - Good

Cold-Storage Holdings

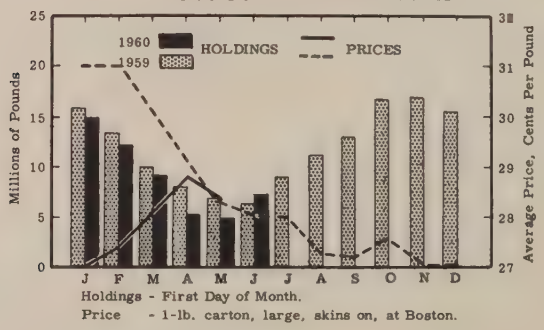
June 1

1960.....7,101,000 Lbs.

1959.....6,352,000 Lbs.

Cold-storage holdings of ocean perch fillets on June 1 were about 12 percent higher than those on June 1, 1959 (Chart 12). Gradual build-up in holdings is expected during the third quarter.

CHART 12 - COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS AND WHOLESALE PRICES OF OCEAN PERCH FILLETS



Holdings - First Day of Month.
Price - 1-lb. carton, large, skins on, at Boston.

Prices, which have strengthened somewhat, are at the same level as last year (Chart 12). They should remain steady during this quarter.

OCEAN PERCH FILLETS (Cont.)

Imports

January - April

1960.....4,124,000 Lbs.

1959.....5,576,000 Lbs.

Imports of ocean perch fillets through April, 1960 were about 26 percent less than those in the comparable period of 1959. Imports of this species from Canada were higher but receipts from Iceland and other countries were much lower than last year at this time.

Landings

January - April

Maine and Massachusetts

1960.....27,860,000 Lbs.

1959.....30,139,000 Lbs.

Landings of ocean perch in Maine and Massachusetts during the first four months of 1960 were 8 percent lower than those during the same period a year earlier. Landings should level off during the latter part of the third quarter after having reached their peak.

HALIBUT

Market - Steady Supplies - Moderate-to-Liberal Demand - Good

Landings - Total halibut landings through June 27 from Area 2 were 19.9 million pounds compared with 23.0 million pounds a year earlier. At the same time, landings from Area 3 were reported as 20.1 million pounds compared with 17.0 million pounds on a similar date in 1959. The quota of 26.5 million pounds in Area 2 was reached on July 7 in 1959 but will be delayed this year. However, the 30 million pound quota for Area 3 is expected to be met by July 25th which is the announced closure date for that area.

Cold-Storage Holdings

June 1

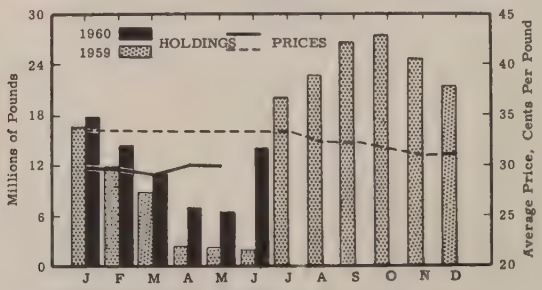
1960.....13,968,000 Lbs.

1959.....12,295,000 Lbs.

Cold-storage holdings of halibut on June 1 were 14 percent higher than those a year earlier.

Wholesale prices of frozen halibut at New York are about 11 percent lower than last year (Chart 13). Some further reductions are expected beginning in the third quarter.

CHART 13 - COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS AND WHOLESALE PRICES OF HALIBUT



Holdings - First Day of Month.
Price - Western dressed, 20-80 lbs., frozen, at New York

MACKEREL, CANNED

Market - Weak Supplies - Liberal Demand - Practically No Demand

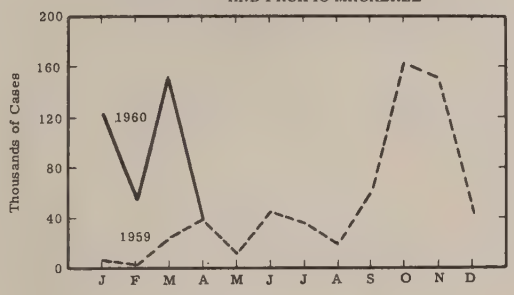
Pack of Pacific and Jack Mackerel

January - April

1960.....367,164 Std. Cases

1959..... 66,145 Std. Cases

CHART 14 - CALIFORNIA PACK OF CANNED JACK AND PACIFIC MACKEREL



The pack of canned mackerel during the first four months of 1960 was about five times as large as the very light pack in a corresponding period last year (Chart 14). There has been virtually no production in this fishery since the first week of April when the fleet tied up because of lack of orders for cannery mackerel.

SABLEFISH

Market - Steady Supplies - Light Demand - Moderate

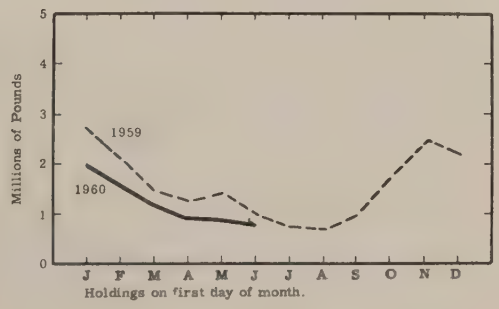
Cold-Storage Holdings

June 1

1960.....825,000 Lbs.

1959.....993,000 Lbs.

CHART 15 - SABLEFISH (BLACK COD) IN COLD STORAGE



Cold-storage holdings of sablefish on June 1 were about 17 percent lower than those on the same date in 1959 (Chart 15).

Prices should continue rather high during this quarter because of short supplies.

SALMON, FRESH AND FROZEN

Market - Steady Supplies - Light Demand - Good

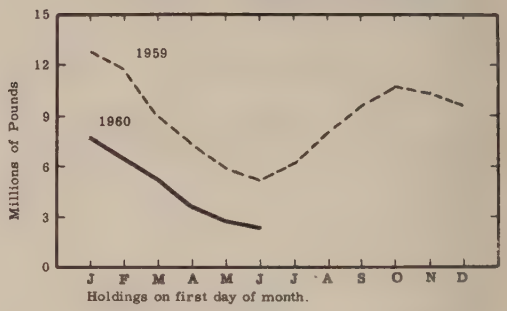
Cold-Storage Holdings

June 1

1960.....2,442,000 Lbs.

1959.....5,637,000 Lbs.

CHART 16 - SALMON IN COLD STORAGE



Holdings on first day of month.

Cold-storage holdings of frozen salmon on June 1 were about 57 percent below those a year earlier (Chart 16).

Imports, January - April

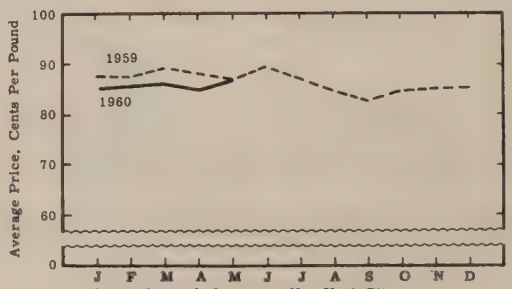
1960.....1,659,000 Lbs.

1959.....3,267,000 Lbs.

Imports of fresh and frozen salmon during the first four months of 1960 were about half as much as were imported in the similar period in 1959. Third and fourth quarter imports of frozen salmon, mostly from Canada, are usually greater than in the first half of the year.

Prices are expected to remain high because of short supply (Chart 17).

CHART 17 - WHOLESALE PRICE OF KING SALMON



Large dressed, frozen, at New York City.

SALMON, MILD-CURED

Market - Steady Supplies - Light Demand - Good

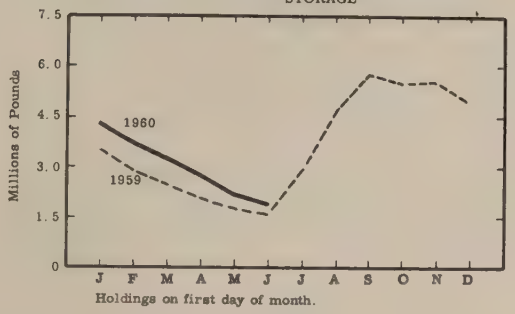
Cold-Storage Holdings

June 1

1960..... 1,884,000 Lbs.

1959..... 1,694,000 Lbs.

CHART 18 - MILD-CURED SALMON IN COLD STORAGE



Cold-storage holdings of mild-cured salmon on June 1 were 11 percent higher than those on the same date in 1959 (Chart 18).

Production - The season opened on April 15 but thus far, production has been very light. There is a scarcity of large king salmon and not much improvement is expected during the next three months.

Prices are expected to continue high but steady during the third quarter.

SALMON, CANNED

Market - Firm Supplies - Light Demand - Active

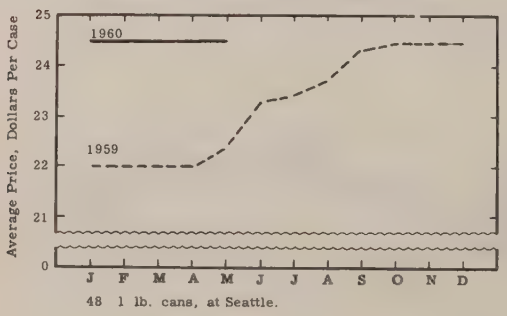
Total supplies of canned salmon are expected to be light again this year. However, if anticipated runs materialize, supplies of pinks should be fairly good. Availability of sockeye and cohoe should improve during the third quarter. Chum supplies will be extremely light until end of third quarter.

Imports of canned salmon through April, 1960 were 11.2 million pounds, about 26 percent below the receipts during the same period in 1959. Japan continues to be the principal supplier.

Exports - During the first four months of 1960, exports of canned salmon were about one-third less than those through the corresponding period last year. There was a considerable decline in shipments to the Philippines and "other countries", but exports to the United Kingdom were three times as much as last year in this period.

Wholesale prices remain unchanged at the high level at the beginning of the last quarter in 1959 (Chart 19), and are expected to remain steady during this quarter.

CHART 19 - WHOLESALE PRICE OF CANNED PINK SALMON



48 1 lb. cans, at Seattle.

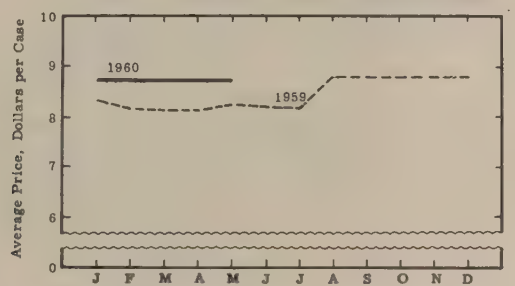
SARDINES, CANNED (MAINE)

Market - Steady Supplies - Light Demand - Moderate

Pack - As in the past several seasons, the Maine sardine canning season is again off to a slow start. However, the industry is expecting increased operations to begin during the third quarter.

Prices, which firmed up at the beginning of the last quarter in 1959, have remained steady (Chart 20) and are expected to remain so during this quarter.

CHART 20 - WHOLESALE PRICE OF MAINE SARDINES



100-3 1/4 ounce cans, keyless, oil pack, at New York

SARDINES, CANNED (CALIFORNIA)

Market - Steady Supplies - Light Demand - Good

Inventories of canned California sardines are light. Since the 1959 pack was down 65 percent compared with the previous year, stocks at packers' level are about exhausted. The 1960 season begins August 1.

Prices are expected to remain firm during the third quarter.

Exports of sardines, canned not-in-oil, through April 1960 were 25 percent lower than those during the same period in 1959. Reduced shipments to Cuba accounted for most of this drop.

SARDINES, CANNED

Imports of Sardines Not-in-Oil

January - April

1960.....3,858,000 Lbs.

1959..... 89,000 Lbs.

Imports of sardines, canned not-in-oil, during the first four months of 1960 were almost 3.8 million pounds higher than those in the similar period in 1959, reflecting the near exhaustion of stocks of U. S. packed California sardines. The Union of South Africa continues to be the principal supplier to the United States.

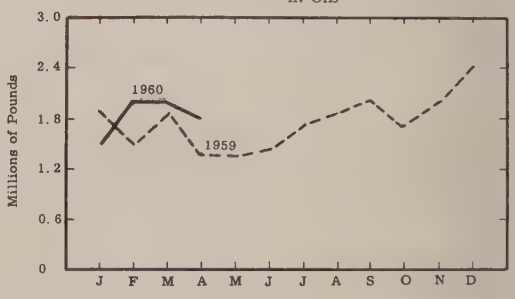
Imports of Sardines in Oil

January - April

1960.....7,285,000 Lbs.

1959.....6,772,000 Lbs.

CHART 21 - IMPORTS OF SARDINES CANNED IN-OIL



Imports of sardines canned in oil through April, 1960 were 8 percent higher than those received in the similar 1959 period (Chart 21). Receipts are expected to continue at a steady level during next three months.

SWORDFISH

Market - Steady Supplies - Moderate Demand - Good

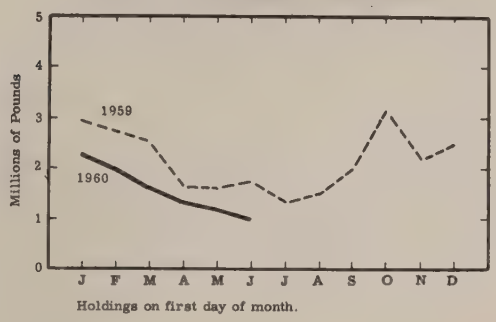
Cold-Storage Holdings

June 1

1960.....1,008,000 Lbs.

1959.....1,672,000 Lbs.

CHART 22 - SWORDFISH IN COLD STORAGE



Holdings on first day of month.

Cold-storage holdings of swordfish on June 1 were about 40 percent lower than those on June 1, 1959 (Chart 22). Increased supply consisting primarily of fresh swordfish from Canada is expected during third quarter.

Imports of frozen swordfish fillets and steaks through April, 1960 were 6.5 million pounds compared with 6.4 million pounds during the same period in 1959. Receipts of fresh swordfish in this period were negligible.

Prices should remain steady during the third quarter.

TUNA, CANNED

Market - Steady Supplies - Moderate Demand - Good

Cannery Receipts of Fresh and Frozen Tuna

California

January - May

(In Tons)

	Imports	Domestic	Total
1960	31,124	56,061	87,185
1959	34,717	54,832	89,549

Tuna cannery receipts in California for the first five months of 1960 were almost 3 percent below those in the same period in 1959, as a result of decreased imports. Domestic landings are expected to increase substantially during the third quarter as compared with the same period last year.

Imports, Frozen Tuna

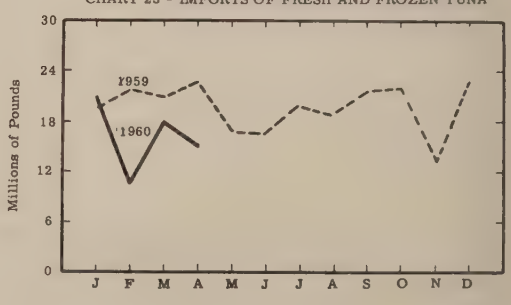
(All U. S. Ports)

January - April

1960.....64,800,000 Lbs.

1959.....85,071,000 Lbs.

CHART 23 - IMPORTS OF FRESH AND FROZEN TUNA



Imports of frozen tuna during the first four months of 1960 were about 24 percent below the record high level during the same period in 1959 (Chart 23). Albacore receipts were 46 percent higher than last year, but other tuna imports were 45 percent below those in 1959.

Receipts of frozen loins of tuna, practically all from Japan, were 14 percent lower in the first four months of 1960 than in the corresponding period in 1959. The January - April, 1960 imports were 2.5 million pounds.

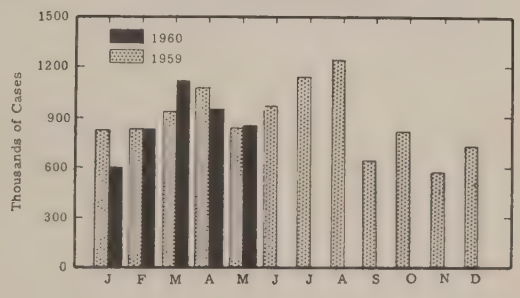
California Pack of Canned Tuna

January - May

1960.....4,377,000 Std. Cases

1959.....4,555,000 Std. Cases

CHART 24 - CALIFORNIA CANNED TUNA PACK



Pack - The California pack of canned tuna during the first five months of 1960 was 4 percent less than that through May, 1959 (Chart 24). Reduced frozen yellowfin tuna imports principally accounted for this decrease.

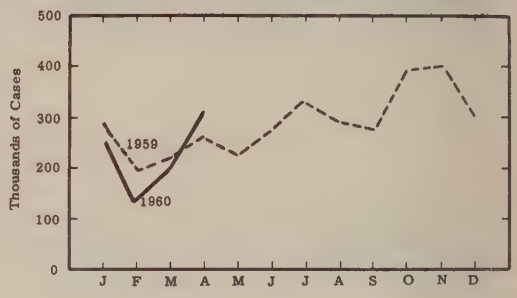
Imports of Canned Tuna and Bonito

January - April

1960.....920,000 Std. Cases

1959.....971,000 Std. Cases

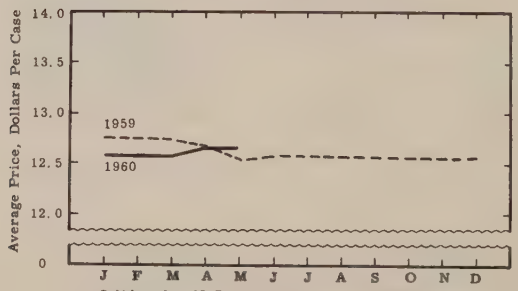
CHART 25 - IMPORTS OF CANNED TUNA AND BONITO



Imports of canned tuna and bonito during January - April, 1960 were 5 percent below those in the comparable period in 1959 (Chart 25). Total tuna canned in brine receipts were down about 11 percent. Imports of canned light meat tune in brine from Japan were 21 percent lower in this period compared with 1959.

Wholesale prices - There was some firming in prices during the second quarter for private labels, but prices during the third quarter are expected to remain steady at the present level (Chart 26).

CHART 26 - WHOLESALE PRICE OF CANNED LIGHT MEAT TUNA



Solid pack, 48-7 ounce cans, at Los Angeles.
Average of weekly quotations for Advertised Brands and Other Packers' Labels.

WHITING

Market - Steady Supplies - Moderate Demand - Good

Landings

January - May

(Massachusetts)

1960..... 6,287,000 Lbs.

1959.....11,385,000 Lbs.

Landings of whiting in Massachusetts during the first five months of 1960 were 45 percent lower than those last year in this period. There should be a marked increase in landings during the third quarter.

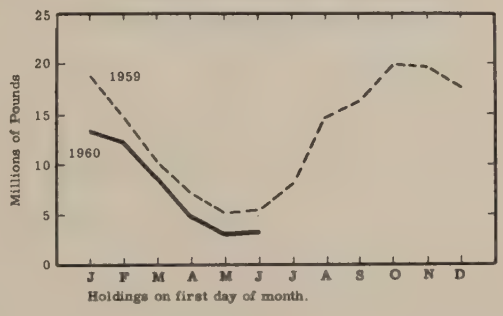
Cold-Storage Holdings

June 1

1960.....3,292,000 Lbs.

1959.....5,754,000 Lbs.

CHART 27 - WHITING IN COLD STORAGE



Cold-storage holdings of whiting on June 1 were 43 percent lower than those on the same date last year (Chart 27). Some build-up in stocks expected in the third quarter.

Prices are expected to remain steady during this quarter.

CLAMS, FRESH

Market - Steady Supplies - Moderate Demand - Good

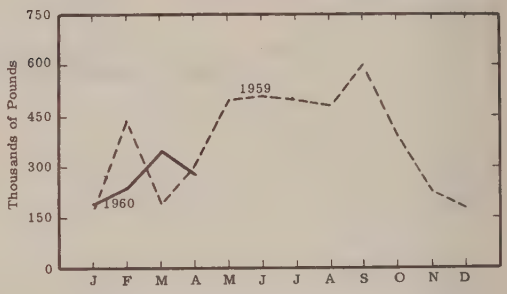
Maryland Soft Clams

Production, January - April

1960.....1,033,000 Lbs.

1959.....1,102,000 Lbs.

CHART 28 - PRODUCTION OF MARYLAND SOFT CLAMS



Production of soft clams in Maryland in the first four months of 1960 was only about 6 percent lower than that in the similar months last year (Chart 28). Maryland has the distinction of being the principal soft clam producing state. The third quarter is seasonally a period of high production.

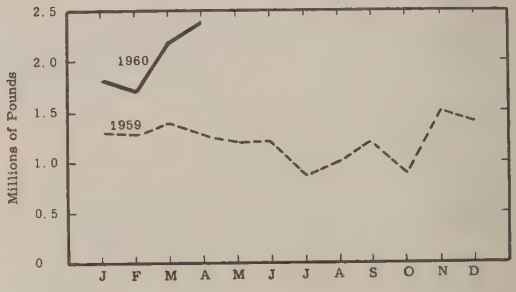
New Jersey Surf Clams

Production, January - April

1960.....8,085,000 Lbs.

1959.....5,500,000 Lbs.

CHART 29 - PRODUCTION OF SURF CLAMS, NEW JERSEY



Production - There was a 47 percent increase in the production of surf clams in New Jersey through April, 1960 compared with the first four months of 1959 (Chart 29).

Prices are expected to remain steady.

CRABS AND CRAB MEAT, FRESH AND FROZEN

Market - Steady Supplies - Moderate Demand - Good

Production of hard crabs will reach its peak during the third quarter along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. As is usual at this time of year, production of Dungeness crabs on the Pacific Coast will be low. Chesapeake Bay crab fishing has been poor but some improvement is expected in late August.

Cold-Storage Holdings

June 1

1960.....2,031,000 Lbs.

1959.....2,239,000 Lbs.

Cold-storage holdings of crabs and crab meat on June 1 were about 9 percent lower than those a year earlier.

Prices are expected to remain steady at a higher level than last year.

CRABS AND CRAB MEAT, CANNED

Pack - The season pack for canned crab meat in the Gulf States through the middle of June was 1,387 standard cases compared with 1,796 cases in the comparable period in 1959.

CRABS AND CRAB MEAT, CANNED (Cont.)

Imports

January - April

1960.....1,050,000 Lbs.

1959.....2,376,000 Lbs.

Imports of canned crab meat during the first four months of 1960 were about 56 percent below those through April, 1959. These imports were mostly from Japan.

Prices on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts should remain steady, but those for Dungeness crabs on the Pacific Coast could increase because of short supply.

LOBSTERS, NORTHERN

Market - Steady Supplies - Moderate Demand - Good

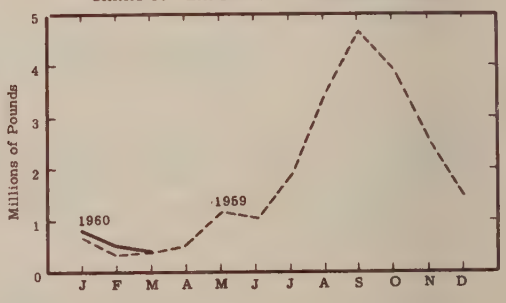
Maine Landings

January - March

1960.....1,664,000 Lbs.

1959.....1,495,000 Lbs.

CHART 30 - LANDINGS OF LOBSTERS, MAINE



Landings of lobsters in Maine during the first quarter, 1960 were 11 percent higher than those a year earlier (Chart 30). Peak landings of lobsters occur during the third quarter in Maine, while Canadian landings usually decline.

LOBSTERS, NORTHERN (Cont.)

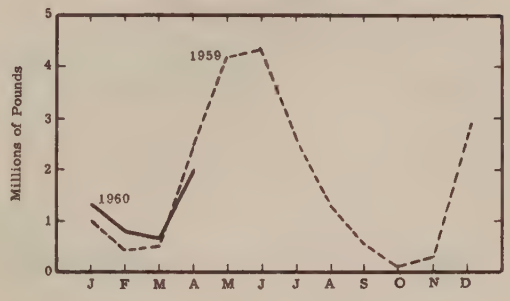
Imports from Canada

January - April

1960.....4,820,000 Lbs.

1959.....4,202,000 Lbs.

CHART 31 - IMPORTS OF LOBSTERS (CANADA)



Imports of lobsters from Canada during the first four months of 196 were 15 percent higher than in the similar 1959 period (Chart 31). A seasonal decline in these imports is expected during the third quarter

Prices should remain steady at present levels throughout third quarter

LOBSTERS, SPINY

Market - Steady Supplies - Moderate Demand - Goo

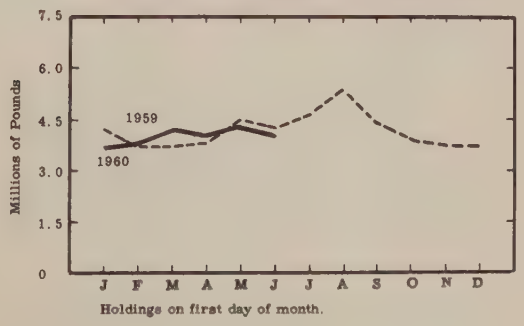
Cold-Storage Holdings

June 1

1960.....4,624,000 Lbs.

1959.....4,347,000 Lbs.

CHART 32 - SPINY LOBSTERS IN COLD STORAGE



Cold-storage holdings of spiny lobsters on June 1 were 6 percent highe than those a year earlier (Chart 32).

LOBSTERS, SPINY (Cont.)

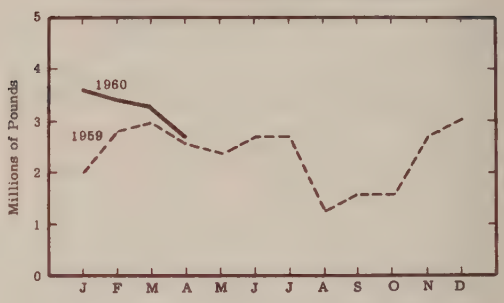
Imports

January - April

1960.....13,024,000 Lbs.

1959.....10,387,000 Lbs.

CHART 33 - IMPORTS OF SPINY LOBSTERS



Imports of spiny lobsters through April, 1960 were 25 percent higher than in the same period last year (Chart 33). The Union of South Africa and Australia are the principal suppliers of spiny lobsters to the United States.

OYSTERS, FRESH-SHUCKED

Market - Steady Supplies - Light Demand - Good

Production will be light along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts during most of the third quarter.

Prices should remain steady and high.

OYSTERS, CANNED

Market - Steady Supplies - Light-to-Moderate Demand - Moderate

Production of canned oysters in the Gulf States for the current season is completed with a pack of 260,000 standard cases (48 cans, 4 - 2/3 ounces each). This was 15 percent higher than last season's pack, but still short.

Prices are expected to continue high during the third quarter.

SCALLOPS, SEA

Market - Steady Supplies - Liberal Demand - Good

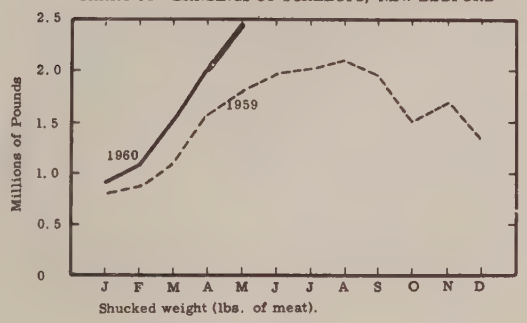
New Bedford Landings

January - May

1960.....7,898,000 Lbs.

1959.....6,337,000 Lbs.

CHART 34 - LANDINGS OF SCALLOPS, NEW BEDFORD



Shucked weight (lbs. of meat).

Landings of sea scallops in the first five months of 1960 were about 25 percent higher than those during the same period in 1959 (Chart 34). Continued high landings are expected in the third quarter.

Imports of scallops from January through April totaled 29 percent higher than those in the same period last year. Canada is our principal supplier of sea scallops.

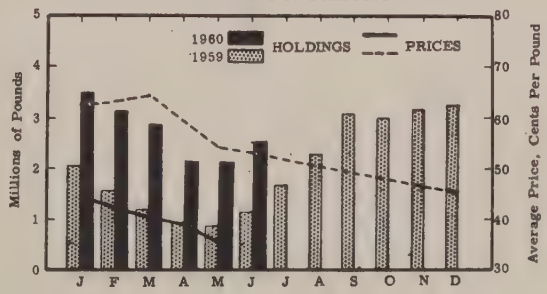
Cold-Storage Holdings

June 1

1960.....2,475,000 Lbs.

1959.....1,104,000 Lbs.

CHART 35 - COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS AND WHOLESALE PRICES OF SCALLOPS



Holdings - First Day of Month.
Price - Domestic 5-lb. carton, at Boston

Cold-storage holdings on June 1 were more than double those on June 1, 1959 (Chart 35).

Prices are currently very low and it is expected that these low prices and heavy landings will continue throughout the summer months.

SHRIMP, FRESH AND FROZEN

Market - Steady Supplies - Moderate-to-Liberal Demand - Good

Landings

South Atlantic And Gulf Coast States

January - April

Headless

1960.....17,308,000 Lbs. Preliminary

1959.....14,075,000 Lbs.

Shrimp landings in the South Atlantic and Gulf States from January through April of this year were 23 percent higher than those a year ago. Florida landings, during this period, represented 56 percent of total.

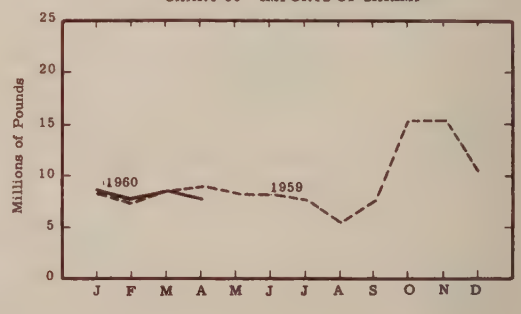
Imports

January - April

1960.....32,531,000 Lbs.

1959.....33,262,000 Lbs.

CHART 36 - IMPORTS OF SHRIMP



Imports of frozen shrimp during the first four months of this year were about 2 percent lower than those through April, 1959 (Chart 36). During 1959, total shrimp imports established a record at 106.6 million pounds.

Cold-Storage Holdings

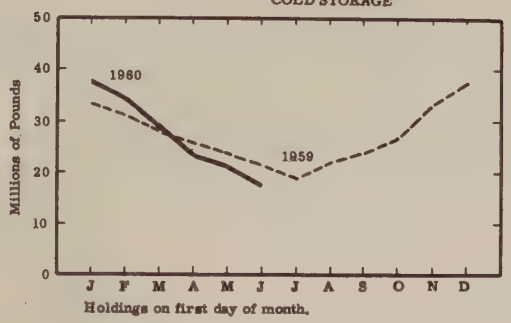
June 1

(Raw Headless)

1960.....17,582,000 Lbs.

1959.....21,137,000 Lbs.

CHART 37 - RAW HEADLESS SHRIMP IN COLD STORAGE



Cold-Storage Holdings

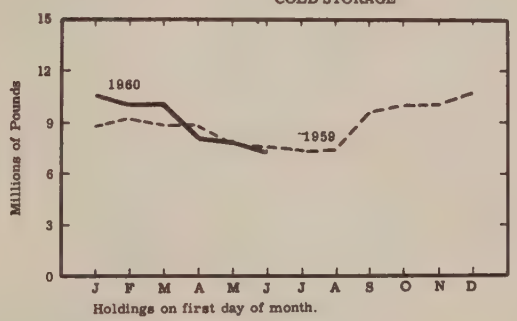
June 1

(All Others)

1960..... 7,421,000 Lbs.

1959.....7,577,000 Lbs.

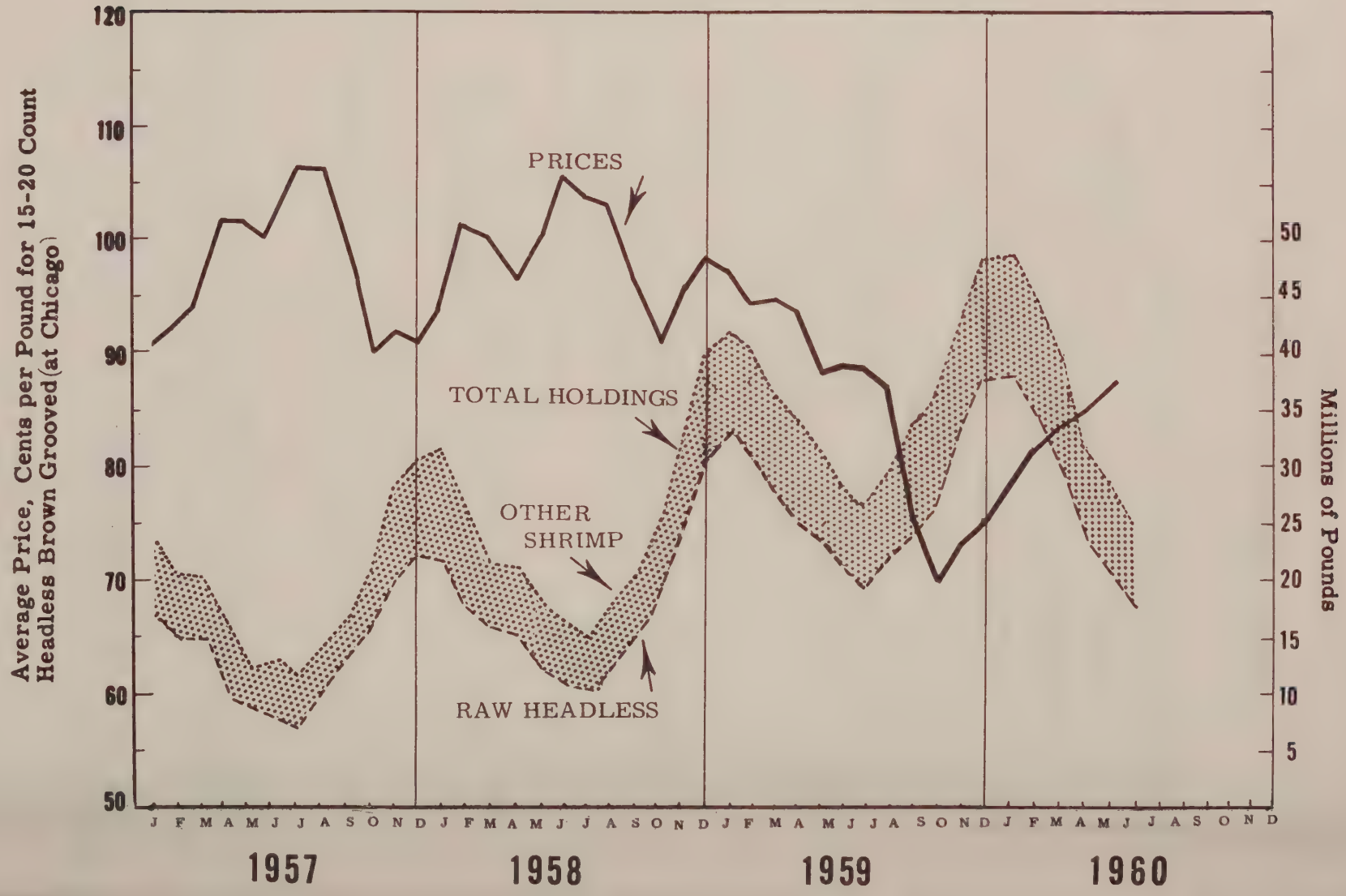
CHART 38 - ALL OTHER (PROCESSED) SHRIMP IN COLD STORAGE



Cold-storage holdings of raw headless shrimp on June 1 were 17 percent below those a year earlier (Chart 37), while holdings of all other shrimp, including breaded, were only 2 percent lower (Chart 38).

Prices continue to strengthen, and are expected to remain strong during peak landings in the third quarter.

CHART 39 - SHRIMP IN COLD STORAGE AND WHOLESALE PRICES



SHRIMP, CANNED

Market - Steady Supplies - Moderate Demand - Good

Pack - The pack of canned shrimp in the Gulf area during the third quarter is expected to run slightly ahead of that during the similar 1959 period, but not sufficiently to overcome the deficit of the second quarter production. The spring pack began later than usual with cool weather affecting the shrimp crop. The season pack through the middle of June, 1960 was about 27 percent below that in the same period last year.

Prices are expected to remain high and steady during the next three months.

In the Pacific Northwest, the scarcity of shrimp for processing together with an oversupply of canned shrimp should keep production at a low level for some time to come.

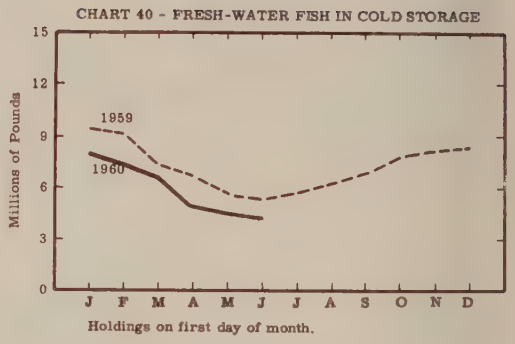
Cold-Storage Holdings

June 1

(United States)

1960.....4,202,000 Lbs.

1959.....5,474,000 Lbs.



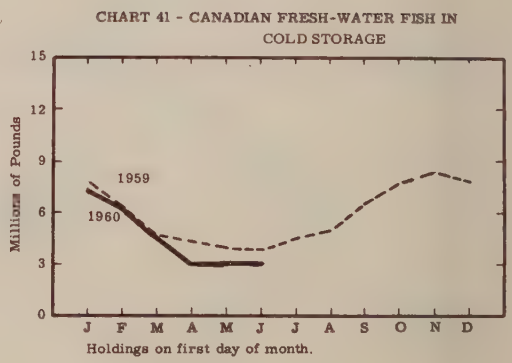
Cold-Storage Holdings

June 1

(Canada)

1960.....2,964,000 Lbs.

1959.....4,027,000 Lbs.



Cold-storage holdings of fresh-water fish in the United States on June 1 were about 23 percent lower than those a year earlier (Chart 40), while Canadian holdings of fresh-water fish were 26 percent lower (Chart 41).

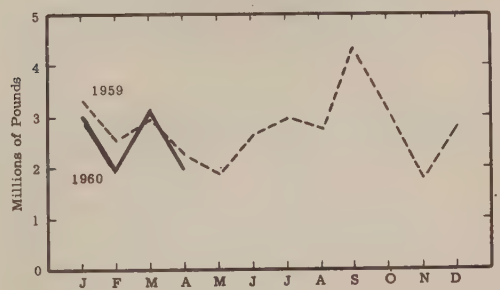
Fish Imports

January - April

1960.....10,321,000 Lbs.

1959.....11,253,000 Lbs.

CHART 42 - IMPORTS OF FRESH-WATER FISH (CANADA) (Does not include fillets)



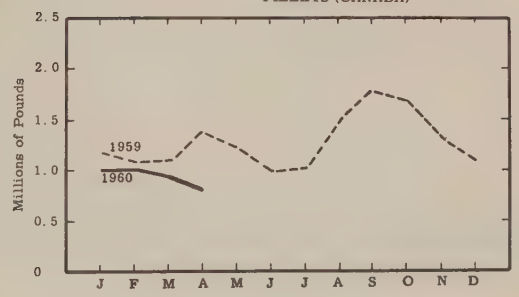
Fillet Imports

January - April

1960.....3,823,000 Lbs.

1959.....4,801,000 Lbs.

CHART 43 - IMPORTS OF FRESH-WATER FISH FILLETS (CANADA)



Imports of fresh-water fish, other than fillets from Canada during the first four months of 1960 were about 8 percent lower than those during the same period in 1959 (Chart 42). Receipts of fresh-water fillets were 20 percent lower (Chart 43).

Prices will probably continue unsettled during the third quarter.

FISH OIL

Market - Steady Supplies - Liberal Demand - Moderate

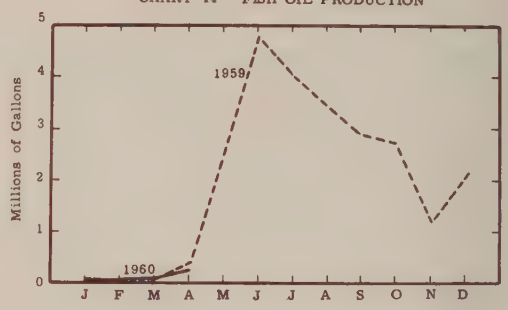
Production

January - April

1960.....442,941 Gals.

1959.....588,895 Gals.

CHART 44 - FISH OIL PRODUCTION



Production of fish oil during the first four months of 1960 was 25 percent lower than that in the same 1959 period (Chart 44).

Exports, January - April

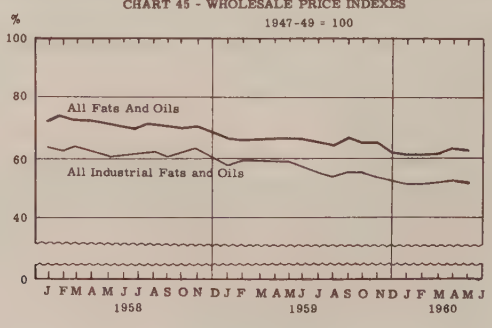
1960.....34,764,000 Lbs.

1959.....27,088,000 Lbs.

Exports of fish oils through April, 1960 were 28 percent higher than those during the first four months of 1959. Northern European countries took practically all the fish oil exports in this period.

Wholesale price index for all fats and oils in May, 1960 was 62.7 a decline of 7 percent from the year earlier. The index for all industrial fats and oils was 51.4, about 14 percent below that in May, 1959 (Chart 45).

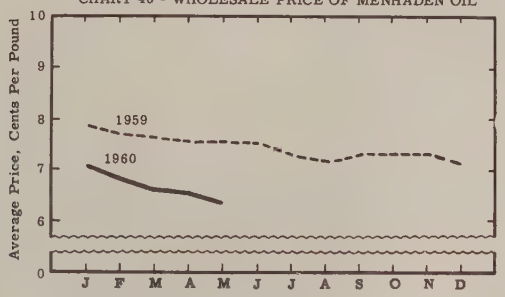
CHART 45 - WHOLESALE PRICE INDEXES



FISH OIL (Cont.)

Wholesale price of menhaden oil has dropped steadily since November, 1959 and during May it was at a low of 6.38 cents per pound, about 16 percent below the price in May, 1959 (Chart 46). Possible further reductions in price during third quarter.

CHART 46 - WHOLESALE PRICE OF MENHADEN OIL



For tank carloads, crude (Atlantic Coast)

FISH MEAL

Market - Unsettled Supplies - Liberal Demand - Light

Production

January - April

1960.....12,537 Tons

1959.....14,243 Tons

Production of fish meal through April was about 12 percent lower than that during the first four months of 1959. The production peak will occur in the third quarter and together with large carry-overs from 1959 production could create an unsettled marketing situation.

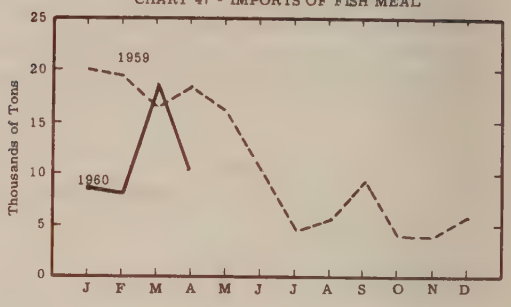
Imports

January - April

1960.....45,701 Tons

1959.....73,536 Tons

CHART 47 - IMPORTS OF FISH MEAL



Imports of fish meal through April, 1960 were 38 percent below those during the same period last year (Chart 47). Much of this decline can be attributed to heavy reductions in imports from Canada and "other countries". There were no receipts from Angola which at this time last year had shipped almost 20,000 tons.

CHART 48 - WHOLESALE FEEDSTUFF PRICE INDEX
1947-49=100

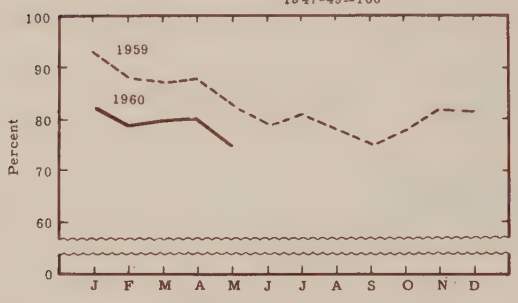
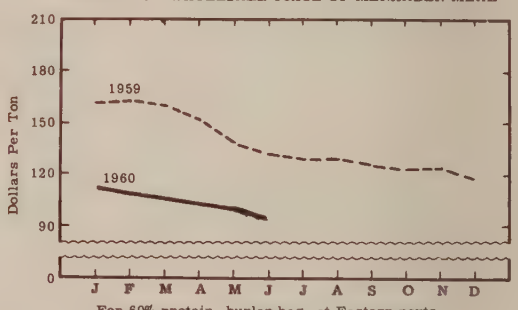


CHART 49 - WHOLESALE PRICE OF MENHADEN MEAL



For 60% protein, burlap bag, at Eastern ports.

Wholesale feedstuff index for May, 1960 was 75.0 about a 6 percent drop from the previous month, and a decline of 9 percent from last year (Chart 48).

Average wholesale price for menhaden meal continues to drop and in June was down to $95.6 per ton, at Eastern ports (Chart 49). Possibility of further decline before any firming of prices.

The statements appearing in this report are interpretations of past experiences influenced by current indications of what probably will occur. Wide use is made of interviews and correspondence with representative members of the commercial fishing industry, in order to obtain the opinions of the trade as to the business conditions generally expected to prevail during the period of the year covered by the report.

Sources of Chart Data

Chart 2, U. S. Department of Labor
Charts 9, 21, 23, 25, 31, 33, 36, 42, 43, 47, U. S. Department of Commerce
Charts 45, 48, U. S. Department of Agriculture
Charts 14, 24, California Department of Fish and Game, Marine Fisheries Branch
Chart 41, Canadian Bureau of Statistics

Market Terms Used In This Report

The terms under the headings Market, Supplies, and Demand are intended to indicate the degree of market activity produced by the particular supply and demand situation.

Market refers to movement of supplies and the price structure.

Supplies refer to available stocks, i.e. receipts, imports, cold-storage holdings, and processed fish and shellfish. The terms used are relative and do not signify any particular quantity.

Demand measures the readiness of the trade to absorb supplies.

Market	Supplies	Demand
Excited	Very heavy	Exceeds supply
Stronger	Heavy	Brisk
Strong	Liberal	Active
Active	Moderate-to-Liberal	Good
Firm	Moderate	Improving
Steady	Light-to-Moderate	Moderate
Unsettled	Light	Light
Dull		Slow
Weak		Practically no demand
Demoralized		No demand

Prices refer to those at wholesale or comparable level.

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